



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Smallpox has appeared at various places along the line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad. To-day it is reported at Guamote, Colta, and Columbe. At the latter place an American, employed by the railroad, died. The general manager of the road has ordered vaccination of all employees.

For the month ended January 31, 1905, the total number of deaths in Guayaquil was 261, of which 17 were from yellow fever, 9 from smallpox, and 31 from tuberculosis. For the same period last year there were 230 deaths, of which 2 were from yellow fever, 1 from smallpox, and 30 from tuberculosis.

During the month of January I issued 32 certificates of successful vaccination to passengers for Panama.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, February 10, as follows:

*Russia*.—No fresh cases of plague have occurred in the Gurjew district of the Ural territory since January 16.

*Egypt*.—During the week ended January 28 there were registered 3 new plague cases (and 1 death), all in Suez.

*Straits Settlements*.—In Singapore there were registered 2 fresh cases of plague on January 2.

*Siam*.—During the period from December 22 to January 3 there occurred in Bangkok 2 cases of plague, both ending in death.

*Japan*.—During the month of November 81 cases of plague (and 76 deaths) occurred in Formosa.

*British East Africa*.—In Port Florence 9 cases of plague and 8 deaths occurred during the period from January 5 to 12.

##### *Cholera.*

*Russia*.—During the period from January 16 to 23 only 6 cholera cases (with 4 deaths) were registered in the Empire.

##### *Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 28 was higher than it has been at any time during the past 5 months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 18.8 per thousand of the population, and was thus considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 13.8 per thousand. One-third of the large towns and cities of Germany, however, showed still more unfavorable health conditions than Berlin, namely, Munich, Nuremberg, Strasburg, Cologne, Magdeburg, Dresden, Halle, Breslau, Königsberg. The rate of mortality of Paris and Vienna was also much higher than the Berlin figure. The death rate of Hamburg, Stuttgart, and London, corresponded almost exactly with the Berlin rate. The following cities, on the other hand, had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz, Frankfort-on-Main, Düsseldorf, Bremen, Hanover, Leipzig, Rixdorf (with 16.8), Charlottenburg (with 16.2), and Schöneberg (with 11.1). The mortality rate among infants rose from 3.2 to 4.3 per year and thousand, thus being higher than the Hamburg figure,